

NEW YORK HERALD

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This New York Herald was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1847. It remained under the ownership of his family until his death in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1921.

Mr. Hyman Is Notified.

On the steps of the City Hall yesterday JOHN F. HYMAN was notified that he had been renominated for Mayor by Tammany Hall.

The authors of "Furber's" and "Ruffin's" The publisher who said that, in dealing with HYMAN's market department, he got money for money.

JOHN HETTRICK, the author of one of Mr. HYMAN's famous letters. The mechanics who, according to the testimony before the Meyer committee, had \$3,690 of work on Mr. HYMAN's private motor car at the expense of the city.

The dock lessees who split \$4,000,000 profit on deals involving twenty-four city piers.

Very few of the 126,000 children whom the Hyman administration has put on part time were there. Aren't children ungrateful!

New Japanese Naval Base.

What Japan will do with her Pacific islands, those of which she was already in occupation and those which were awarded to her under mandates at the end of the war, has been a matter of considerable speculation by all the nations having interests in the Far East.

The Japanese received under mandates the Carolines, the Ladrones and the island of Yap, the combined territory of which is about 10,000 square miles.

Besides these islands Japan controls the Pelew, Ogasawara and Parry groups, of which the combined area is 5,000 square miles. The exact knowledge of the Pacific which the Japanese possessed gave to them an opportunity to choose well those islands which would be of the greatest strategic value.

"A comparison of the distribution of the islands which would be called upon to play important parts in the future of Asia," in Mr. SENOL's belief, "shows that Japan occupies a real formidable position."

Besides ruling over hundreds of islands around Japan she exercises a more or less complete control over six of the thirty-two advantageously situated islands extending from Japan to Australia.

In Pacific islands importance most frequently attaches not to size but to location. The significance of both Yap and Guam, scarcely more than specks in the sea, has been thoroughly discussed in recent controversies regarding Yap.

Japan, Mr. SENOL says, has not abandoned the position which she held at the time of these controversies and she will offer "every resistance in her power if a move is made to deprive her of what she considers her international right in the Caroline." In her other islands, the Carolines, the Marshall and Ladrones groups, she is most advantageously situated regarding the French recent acquisitions and the islands under the control of New Zealand and Australia, while she is placed almost directly in line between the Hawaiian and the Philippine Islands.

The Japanese Government, according to the most direct information, has spent more than \$600,000,000 in fortifying Bonin Island, one of the Parry group, which Japan held before the war. In the Carolines and the Marshall groups there is nothing to show that the work of transforming them into effective naval bases has begun, but the administration has been turned over to the naval department.

notwithstanding the introduction of civil administration on the islands of both these groups.

The Mikado's Government has vouchsafed no information regarding its plans and to all reports of discussions within the nation it has replied that the preparations indicate "insurance in case of war." One of the most significant facts in the situation, in Mr. SENOL's opinion, is that to the inquiries of foreign diplomats and business men Japan has made no formal denial of the reports of her intention to turn her former German islands into fortified strategic positions. The whole matter will come up for some definite action in the forthcoming conference on the limitation of armament.

Three to Nothing.

A large and orderly gathering of the citizenry on the village green, or common, is always an impressive sight. Yesterday the people were out in force in and about the northern end of City Hall Park, which is our second oldest common.

A traveler from the heart of the Gobi Desert, standing on the roof of the Stewart Building, might have wondered whether the citizens had collected to consider the unemployment problem, to impress a ruler with their power, to debate the boundaries of Burgundian or to hail the discoverer of a method of squaring the circle.

The man from Asia would still have been mystified when, at 2:20 P. M., the assembly, its eyes glued on the score board of The New York Herald, burst into a plea:

"Oh, you Babe! Knock it over the fence! Kill it!"

Would it have been easy to explain to the Gobi man that the eager cry of the crowd in City Hall Park represented, in a minute degree, the American passion of the moment; that, translated into detail, it meant that the Behemoth of Baseball had stepped to the plate for the first time in the world series; that the Samson of Swat was about to swing his mace; that the Balaful Bambino was expected to soak the pellet on the snoot for a homer? Probably not.

Mankind on the village green has been like this a long time. A cave man who could stun a sabre tooth tiger with one fling of his club undoubtedly had a big following of cave boys.

The Judge of Israel who rent the young lion in the vineyards of Timnah "as he would have rent a kid" had a crowd at his heels until the fatal cutting of his hair. So it will be long after the bat of the Babe is humus with its fathers.

Some day all the world may unite on what is real and earnest. We shall observe the brotherhood of man. Cosmic urge will be delivered with the milk. There will be no boundary disputes, for there will be no boundaries. The lamb will lie down with the lion and discuss the benefits of vegetarianism. Then the descendants of those who yesterday watched the scoreboards will spend a sunny October afternoon listening to a lecture, by wireless from a planet of Aldebaran, on the "Outposts of the Infinite." Meanwhile, however—

"Rutty singles, scoring MILLER." The populace rocks with interest. The cosmic urge, despondent, jumps in the Park fountain. O'boy, Babe!

How Much Our Ships Carry.

Chairman LASKER does not overstate the need of putting business into American bottoms. For the last fiscal year, which was much better than this one promises to be, American vessels carried 39 per cent. of our exports and 72 per cent. of our imports, or 52 per cent. of our total foreign trade by weight. These figures are the outcome of a recent investigation by the Department of Commerce and the Shipping Board.

On its face the showing looks satisfactory. If we could maintain an average of 52 per cent. in the carrying services connected with our foreign trade it would seem that the mission of our merchant marine would be fulfilled. But the figures in this survey do not reflect the true strength of our merchant ships, or what might better be called their weakness.

In its monthly publication on American foreign trade the Department of Commerce sets out, by value, the percentage of our trade carried by American and foreign vessels. For the same period covered by the figures in the weight survey our ships carried in value only 40 per cent. of our imports, 39 per cent. of our exports, and 39 per cent. of both exports and imports.

By weight our ships carried 26,791,363 long tons of imports out of a total of 36,879,532, or 72 per cent., leaving only 28 per cent. of the business for foreign vessels. But the value of this 72 per cent. in weight of exports was only \$1,301,000,000, while the 28 per cent. of our imports, 39 per cent. of our exports, and 39 per cent. of both exports and imports.

In exports the business was better balanced, so far as weight and value were concerned, but American ships took the small end of the business. Our ships carried 23,091,000 long tons out of a total of 59,205,000 long tons of exports, and this 39 per cent. of export tonnage was about \$2,245,700,000 out of a total value of \$5,702,728,000. Thus both the weight and value of exports in American vessels represented about 39 per cent. of the whole.

A summary of shipments at each port shows that the dominance of our ships, so far as weight goes, in the import trade is due entirely to heavy

imports of oil from Mexico. The large volume and the low value of these inward cargoes of oil account for the great discrepancy between import percentages by value and volume carried in our ships.

By eliminating this tanker service, which is not merchant tonnage in the strict sense, a better idea can be obtained of how much actual merchandise is carried by our ships on the homeward trip. In the case of Galveston the survey shows that the proportion of cargoes other than oil carried in American bottoms is less than 6 per cent. Practically the same thing is true at Port Arthur, at Baton Rouge, New Orleans and San Francisco, as well as at other ports, oil cargoes are large.

Specialized tonnage has its useful purpose to serve, and no ships under the American flag are at this time rendering better or more efficient service than American tankers. But their usefulness is quite different from that of straight merchant ships, which are profitable and helpful to the nation only when they can successfully compete for cargoes arising in the regular course of commerce.

The figures show that the bulk of this kind of cargo, both in the export and import trade, is going to foreign vessels.

The 52 per cent. volume of total trade carried by American ships, contrasted with only 39 per cent. in value, is like synthetic beefsteak—long on appearance, perhaps, but short on nourishment.

Almost simultaneously Premier Lloyd George, accepting the freedom of Inverness, told a gathering there that the nation would do its utmost to relieve the unemployed, but that such relief must be based on the country's ability to pay and not on the demands of the leaders who were leading the jobless in the wrong direction.

British unemployment is caused more by the stagnation of international trade than by the slack demand for goods at home. For this reason the British worker must soon or late accept a wage scale which will enable British enterprises to compete on advantageous terms in foreign markets with manufacturers of countries like Germany, where foreign orders are being gathered in because of low costs resulting from the low value of the mark abroad and its high purchasing power at home.

The workers in England who demand full pay without work are helping to throw their comrades out of jobs by raising the general cost of production and putting Britain at a further disadvantage in competitive markets.

Weighed and Found Wanton. New York trustees of the beautiful art of the drama should be cautious in trusting their creations to the crude treatment of the hinterland. The comprehensive and mysterious "region professionally described as "the road" does not always react to the presence of art in its provincial midst in just the way it should. Recent tragedies bear witness to this idiosyncrasy.

Pittsburgh decided ruthlessly against "The Demi-Virgin," the latest product of A. H. Woods's dramatic incubator. In spite of the fact that its author wrote most of the so-called bedroom farces that have amused the metropolitans in recent years and labored in this effort to achieve his masterpiece, the public about Pittsburgh did no more nor less than shut up the show and send it about its business.

Richmond was recently just as cold to the hygienic force of steam room and swimming pool called "Ladies' Night," which was a source of harmless merriment to the metropolis for more than a year. It had to move from the Virginia capital after the briefest divulgence of its beauties. The fate of "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" in the academic atmosphere of New Haven is familiar. The judgment of Paris was this time reversed. The eighth wife returned to be celebrated by her townspeople.

So there is danger in sending these fragile flowers of the theatre's art into the unsympathetic ether of the hinterland. The atmosphere of the tall grass does not agree with them. They should be the freestone companions of the Manhattan entrepreneurs who launch them into the zone of Punch and Judy. The impresarios should not banish them to the "sticks." They can never flourish too far from Forty-second street and Broadway.

Mayor HYMAN's opinions about newspapers are remarkably like those of Inspector DWYER.

The only error in yesterday's game was that of the Giants' manager in not letting Mr. FENNER do all the batting for his team.

The Sentry of Sleepy Hollow. (October, 1789-1821.) Along the road that André came A shadow lay at noon, The brooklet sang among the stones A melancholy tune, Though front upon the wayside grass Had spread its silver sheen, The dusty tulip tree retained Its uniform of green.

Three yeomen from the thicket rose And stopped the rider bold, Three simple rustics dowered with souls Of true heroic mould, Three patriots who held no brief For kings across the sea, But seized the traveller and saved The cause of liberty.

Along the road that André came, October sunshine lies, The trees triumphantly unfurl Bright banners to the skies, And there immortalized in bronze The master yeoman stands, On guard by William Butler, who, as so took the fancy of King James I, that he bestowed on the taverner the degree of "doctor."

From the Fugitive (Mo.) Advertiser. We are now ready to receive expert opinions as to the best means of running the furnace without burning any coal.

MISSA IRVING.

of volcanic dust in the upper air has been shown to be a very important factor in temperature; and perhaps in the future dust surveys of the air may enable the weather forecaster to give definite information in advance concerning the probabilities of a forthcoming winter. Unofficial opinions concerning the winters of 1903 and 1912 based on dust surveys were fully borne out.

Britain's Unemployment Problem. Several thousand unemployed workers gathered on the Thames Embankment in London on Tuesday and started a march on Trafalgar Square, intent on making that busy centre the scene of a mob demonstration in behalf of the doctrine of full pay without work, a communistic programme which a few weeks ago landed a number of Borough Councilors in jail when they attempted to put it into practical effect.

The demonstration was diverted from Trafalgar Square after some rioting, in which the police used force and several of the rioters were injured. The leader of the mob, a woman from Islington, the hotbed of labor unrest, was arrested after the rioting. Nothing was accomplished and the cause of relief for the unemployed was set back rather than set forward.

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MISSA IRVING.

Passports in Holland. It is Denied That Mrs. Ryan Was Detained by Undue Restrictions.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: On September 30 you printed a despatch from your Paris Bureau to the effect that because of an error in the passport of Thomas Ryan, which did not specify that his wife was to accompany him over the Dutch frontier into Holland, Mrs. Ryan experienced a certain difficulty at the Dutch frontier, and that thereupon Mr. Ryan asked the intervention of the American Minister at The Hague, who made "strong representations to the Dutch Government," as a result of which Mrs. Ryan was allowed to enter Holland.

"That restrictions are causing tourists to shun Holland," as your correspondent states, cannot be true, as passport regulations for Holland are such and have been since the middle of August, long before Mrs. Ryan's visit to Holland, that no one should find it difficult to enter or leave Holland with the exception of Bolshevistic or anarchistic agitators and the like. In fact, these regulations are far less restrictive than those in force for European visitors to the United States. Since the beginning of August the filling out of questionnaires and the furnishing of photographs on passports of intending visitors to Holland have been abolished, and all that is now required of much visitors is to appear before a Holland consul and to give before him a list of names, places of birth, profession and nationality, date when and period for which the journey is to be made, and a matter of less than five minutes time and no trouble.

Belgian subjects can come and go as they please, without the formality of a passport visum.

No Netherlands visum on passports is required for transoceanic travellers who wish to pass through the Netherlands on their way to their destination, provided such passports have been issued by the authorities of the country to which the persons in question are travelling. This applies to all except Russians.

Holland's passport regulations are perhaps the most liberal and least troublesome of any country in Europe and far less burdensome than those of the United States. The result is that large numbers of foreign tourists, Americans included, are visiting Holland without having to complain about restrictive passport requirements. This is proved by the fact that a movement is now on foot in The Hague to have the Hotel De Twee Steden, which has not been occupied for a number of years, remodelled in order to take care of the constantly growing influx of tourists.

THE NETHERLANDS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK, INC. L. WITTEB VAN HOOGHEND, Secretary.

New York, October 5.

American Art.

Mr. Elwell Sees Signs of a Reaction Against Foreign Ideas.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The scientific art of Jay Hambrecht may produce the results of the so-called higher education of our universities—the loss of the man.

Art as presented by the renowned professor of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Jean Joseph Alexandre Falguieres, has three laws—no more, no less—spirit, mass and line. We would add one more, balance.

Professor Falguieres impressed upon our minds that the technical or scholastic training of an artist might rob him of his genius, while the three great laws of spirit, mass and line always hold him up to the highest in him.

Your correspondent Mr. Bowers adds one more to the gathering throng of sane, thoughtful and patriotic minds who do not regard calling attention to the splendor of American art genius as an unbalanced attitude of mind.

Setting aside the results of the pure religious side of art, there is a purity of ideals in the minds of American artists so far above anything in Europe or elsewhere to-day that one wonders at the submission of a credulous public to being bamboozled into even going to our museums to see the unbalanced efforts of those who cannot possibly be in sympathy with the clean ideals of our race.

It is a pleasure, therefore, to see evidence that if we are to have the best results from American art genius it must be defended without fear of any cabal of art sharps who may do all in their power to hinder American art opportunity.

"COL." F. EDWIN ELWELL, Sculptor.

DARIEN, Conn., October 5.

The Rule of Three.

Bispham's Death Makes an Operatic Superstition Come True.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Enrico Caruso, Giuseppe Mann and now Bispham. I quote the following from an article by Lucien Clèves in your paper last Sunday:

"Opera singers are a superstitious lot. There is not one among them who does not have perfect faith in the idea that everything follows the rule of three. Indeed, everything goes in threes. It might be added that they are especially prone to believe this succession about death."

It is for that reason that the tenors in the Metropolitan Opera House are considerably upset. Two of their choir, Enrico Caruso and the newly engaged Joseph Mann, have died recently. Who will be the third from their number? This is the question that disturbs them to such a degree that every arriving tenor shows unmistakable signs of the nervous strain through which they are passing."

New York, October 5.

Paris Sets an Example.

Inspiration From Abroad to Abolish the Old Post Office.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In reading your despatch headed "Paris Will Spend Millions at Once on City Beautification" I wondered why the American people should neglect and allow disfigurements in a city as beautiful as ours.

I claim the right of an old citizen to protest against that fantastic, depressing structure, the Mullett post office. No such hideous building should be allowed to deprive us of light and air.

Restore its own to City Hall Park and so procure happiness for those old enough to know what they lost and for the young to be inspired with civic pride.

JUSTINE ARNOT.

New York, October 5.

The Available.

From the Fugitive (Mo.) Advertiser. We are now ready to receive expert opinions as to the best means of running the furnace without burning any coal.

MISSA IRVING.

Gatti Home With No Caruso Successor Metropolitan Opera Director Says Only Time and the Public Will Fill Great Tenor's Place.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, director-general of the Metropolitan Opera House, who arrived yesterday on the Cosulich liner Presidente Wilson, declared when the ship docked at Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, that the public will fill the place of "Hansel and Gretel" perished in dislodging itself in spite of bad singing, inefficient acting and orchestral playing of a lame and impotent kind. Doubtless the climax of the matinee for most of the audience came when a small army of children, who had occupied boxes early in the drama, danced. But they cannot be said to have had any organic connection with Humperdinck's opera.

Henry Hatley conducted, and it was clear that he knew and loved the score; but his labors could not transform a workaday Italian opera institution into fairyland. And the stage management, too, was lost in the woods much of the time, even as the children were.

Miss Dora de Philippe, the veteran Greville, was generally competent in the role she has sung so long. Miss Elinor Marlo was a new Hansel, and one with some merits. Janet French impersonated the dreadful old witch who was defeated by the cunning of the children. Leo de Hierapolis was the Father and Miss Anita Klineva the Mother. Miss May Korb appeared as both the Deumann and the Sandman.

AMERICANS ON WAY HOME. Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau.

Brig.-Gen. Robert K. Evans, U. S. A., left Boulogne to-day aboard the steamship New Amsterdam of the Holland-America Line for New York.

Among the passengers aboard the steamship Olympic of the White Star Line from Southampton for New York to-day were W. F. Bigelow of Philadelphia; Edward C. Lybby of Toledo, Ohio; William Martin, educator, and Mrs. Martin of Bristol, Va.; Miss Ruby Norton, actress; Percy Rockefeller and Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer of New York.

TO STUDY ART TREASURES. For study of the art treasures of the Metropolitan Museum the department of extension teaching, Columbia University, announces courses by Dr. George Kriehn, beginning to-morrow afternoon.

Dusk in Chinatown. Like some dim dragon, scaled with grayish brown, The dusk descends on listless Chinatown.

Devolving all the ugliness in sight, And leaving only darkness traced with light.

It is the supper time, and in his little shop There sits the wise old merchant, Wing Lee Hop.

Among his coolie men to share their meal Of dry boiled rice and bean sprouts stewed with veal.

Now round the shop the gray-eyed shadows play With lovely things that came from far away:

Bright boxes holding litchi nuts and dates, Dark slits alight with rich embroidery, Delightful ivory carvings, delft made, And jewelry fashioned from the earth's born jade.

The shadows pass across the faces, too, Of those who dine, Ta Sing and We Ti Lee.

And gaudy Kee Lung, dull men who cannot think Beyond the present with its food and drink;

But on the face of Wing Lee Hop, it seems, The shadows meet with kindly thoughts and dreams.

For every night at shadow-time I know The things of China and the long ago, Or dreams of some long hoped for future day.

When once again his fate will let him pray Before the Buddha in his garden there, Among the flowers, iris kissed and fair, He does not see the men who, lacking dip easter chopsticks in the common bowl,

Nor do they heed life-haunting dreams that bless This man who stands for money and success.

Like some dim dragon, scaled with grayish brown, The dusk descends on listless Chinatown.

And men are glad in the exotic shop— Those stolid coolie men and Wing Lee Hop!

VIOLET ALLEN STORY.

The Monitor's Design.

The Tablet to John Ericsson and the Credit Due T. R. Timby.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: My attention has lately been called to an illustration in your paper of Sunday, September 11 last, portraying a tablet to be placed upon the residence of John Ericsson at his old home in Beach street, Manhattan.

A reading of the inscription upon the tablet shows that he is credited with the invention of the turret for war purposes.

This note, accordingly, is to say that Theodore Ruggles Timby took out patents for the turret about 1845 or a little later, as you will see fully set forth in Harper's Magazine in a number, I think, appearing before the civil war. In view of this public record the persistence of the error is little short of astonishing. I noticed that to attend the funeral of Timby in Brooklyn, circa 1908, a member distinctly the review and presentation of the case at that time; on the old man's breast as he lay in his coffin was a model of the turret.

It may not be out of place to add the opinion that the fame of Ericsson is so large, so secure, that he stands in need of no error to perpetuate or establish it; and he himself, as I believe, would not be so slow to claim anything that did not belong to him. Perhaps it might not be too late to recall that portion of the inscription on the tablet set for erection on March 8 next. The illustration gave no name of person or persons responsible or in charge, so I address you in the hope of being able to right the matter.

All of which is submitted in the name of historic truth.

DANIEL GIBBONS, BROOKLYN, October 5.

Tavern Keeper With a Degree of Doctor.

From the London Daily Mail.

Believed to be the oldest licensed tavern in the City of London, Ye Olde Dr. Butler's Head in Maunsau Avenue, Coleman street, E. C., was reopened yesterday. It was founded in 1493 by William Butler, who, as so took the fancy of King James I, that he bestowed on the taverner the degree of "doctor."

Sunflower State Reflection.

From the Manhattan Mercury.

The thing that made me sick on my motor trip this summer was the thought that after we are dead and gone the next generation will have good roads.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day; moderate to fresh southwest and west winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day; moderate to fresh southwest and west winds.

For Northern New England—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow, not much change in temperature, moderate to fresh westerly winds.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day, fresh southwest and west winds.

For Western New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer in southeast portion to-day; cooler to-morrow, fresh southwest and west winds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A disturbance of marked intensity was central over the Canadian Maritime Provinces to-night, and another disturbance is apparently developing over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

The temperature continued below normal in the Ohio Valley, while in the middle States the temperature was above normal. The temperature continued below normal in the Ohio Valley, while in the middle States the temperature was above normal.

Generally fair weather will prevail to-morrow. In the Ohio Valley, the temperature will rise in the Ohio Valley, while in the middle States the temperature was above normal.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, twenty-fifth.

Station. Last 24 hrs. Baro. Last 24 hrs. Temperature. Rainfall.